

# GOV. SMITH GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB

Fulton Fish Market His Alma Mater, He Tells the Diners.

## OPPOSES PROHIBITION

Charles E. Hughes Discusses Dangers of Extravagance in State Management.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by the Lotos Club. At the table with Gov. Smith and Chester S. Lord, president of the club, were Charles E. Hughes, Abram J. Elkus, Charles S. Whitman, Frank L. Cobb, Justice Robert F. Wagner and the Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, president of Fordham.

Gov. Smith made his first after dinner speech in New York city since his election as Governor. He was in his usual happy vein, telling the diners that the Lotos Club was the only place where he could get a good dinner and a good view of the city. He said that he was a candidate for nothing in the world, and he was not in the city to show to the ordinary man off the streets of the city of New York that he was a good Governor.

### Favors Direct Taxation.

Earlier in the evening in describing his work at Albany he said that the State had a budget of \$90,000,000, for which the State revenues were \$30,000,000 short. This, he said, must be added a prospective shortage of \$33,000,000 in the aggregate revenues of the State to meet their respective budgets.

In this connection he came out flat for direct taxation. "Indirect taxation in a way led to extravagance," he said. "Since the day of exclusive indirect taxation the work of the State has grown, its service to the individual has grown and it will be a good thing in more ways than one to make the individual realize that he has to pay for the benefits he receives."

He declared that he was not in the new prison commission in an effort to find out if the State could not in some way mitigate the condition whereby the criminal in fed and housed at the State's expense while his innocent women and children are thrown upon the bounty of charity. The pardon power he declared was the greatest burden the Governor's office carried.

He took sharp issue with former Gov. Whitman, the only speaker of the evening who declared in favor of the prohibition amendment—and they all had a word to say about it. Gov. Smith charged that the amendment had been ratified solely through the archaic machinery of the party caucus, and alluded to the demand in his annual message for a special election, which would have put the amendment to a vote of the people.

"No one would venture to deny the widespread and unanimous sentiment against the saloon," he said. "And the passage of the amendment is largely due to the fact that the liquor people from time immemorial have always resisted every effort to regulate their business. But the Federal amendment was cutting off the whole of the sick arm. It was an unwarranted assumption of the State police power by the Federal Government."

Gov. Whitman in his turn, after paying a graceful tribute to his successor in office, had taken sharp issue with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cobb and Father Tivnan of Fordham on the subject of the amendment. He declared that it was passed with as every other amendment to the Constitution.

"It was passed," he said, "by the representatives of forty-five of the forty-eight States, and in the one State where it was submitted to the people, in Ohio, the fourth State with some of the largest of our cities, it was passed by an overwhelming majority. The position of those who say it is not in accord with the great sentiment of our country is a laughable one."

Mr. Cobb had characterized the amendment as a blot on the escutcheon of the Constitution, and was attacking it and affecting a greater change in the fundamental law of the land than had four bloody years of civil war. He warned the diners that the big business interests who had contributed to Prohibition were playing with high explosive.

"For in that amendment," he said, "are the seeds of a new revolution. It is established the principle that at least one class of private property may be confiscated without compensation."

Bolehevism and Its Antidotes. Mr. Hughes was the first speaker. In paying tribute to Gov. Smith he said that the Governor during his long political career had never lost a friend or betrayed one. He gave much of his address to a discussion of the danger of Bolehevism and its antidotes. He said in part:

"We are much concerned to-day with what is going on on the other side of the sea. We have been called upon to see the spectre of Bolehevism. Now Bolehevism is a system. It is not a thing without outline or method. It is a very definite and concrete proposal with a thoroughgoing constitution, its articles full to the last degree.

"What is it? It is simply the enthronement of one class in the community at the expense of all else. It is the antithesis of democracy. It does not deserve to be counted among the denominations of Socialism.

"The State's business in connection with Bolehevism is the one thing we should do, it seems to me, to give no just ground for complaint, no evidence of inequality, no abuse of the essential principles of our Government that will hearten any one to debate in support of the introduction of a system that denies all that we have cherished.

"I do not share the fear of many with respect to the spread of Bolehevism. I think that we may have in the near future a very serious period. It may be a period much longer than we would desire, but failure inheres in the system.

"We are going to have a demonstration on a vast scale of the economic fallacy that underlies the system that goes under the name of Bolehevism. We are going to have a practical demonstration of the fallacy and the hope of the State's business in connection with Bolehevism is the one thing we should do, it seems to me, to give no just ground for complaint, no evidence of inequality, no abuse of the essential principles of our Government that will hearten any one to debate in support of the introduction of a system that denies all that we have cherished.

"I am a candidate for nothing in the world," he said seriously in concluding his speech. "All I want to show is that an ordinary man off the streets of the city of New York can be a good Governor."

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# 27 DIVISION TO BE PERPETUATED

Continued From First Page.

American troops, which rate will not, in the opinion of those who have carefully investigated the matter, cover all costs to the British Government. Of course everybody knows that in the transportation of our troops to France Great Britain transported something like a million men for us.

"In order to do this it was necessary for the British Government to divert vessels from all trades and from all parts of the globe, and the costs involved in this diversion by the loss of cargo space which was urgently needed at that time, the cost of fitting, refitting and damages sustained runs into millions, and in deciding upon the rate to be charged the American Government indirectly costs were not included. The scheme is really a partnership proposition, America having the troops and Great Britain the ships, and the equitable division of the costs has been reached by a fair compromise.

"The number of enlisted men discharged is 1,465,641 and officers 18,649. A total of 1,484,290. The number of officers, men and nurses, including marines, navy and miscellaneous men, we have transported back from Europe since the signing of the armistice nearly reaches the 600,000 mark—\$95,551. The enlistments reported to date from the camps in the United States amount to 2,171.

"I found in going along the Mexican border that the regular cavalry regiments which have been stationed down there on active service are having a surplus of men. The number of the regiments from the men who came in for the period of the emergency. The average, I was told, was about 200 men in each regiment. The number is increasing. The men apparently like the service, and with the month's furlough and the bonus of \$60 which they get are reenlisting in large numbers."

March publishes Army plan details. Famous Fighting Divisions Not to Be Disrupted.

By the Associated Press. Washington, March 29.—Orders made public today by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, provide for the organization of the Regular Army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men under plans that are a radical departure from the pre-war establishment. The effect is to carry into the peace time establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regular, National Guard and National Army during the war into the Army of the United States.

This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the numerical designations, names, special insignia, war histories and traditions and where possible, the commissioned personnel of the divisions, regiments and other units which have particularly brilliant war records. This project is furthered by assigning each of the four regular divisions to be organized, the number and approximately the same home area as one of the war divisions. The new division in each case will be recruited exclusively from that area, which is an adoption of the system long employed in Continental armies.

A feature of the plan is the assignment of the Forty-second Division, which will succeed the famous Rainbow Division of war time, to become the cavalry division of the new army. It will be recruited from all parts of the country, as will be the seven regular divisions retained and which are now part of the Army of Occupation. Each of the seven regular divisions is now composed of the First to Seventh Division now overseas, and the others will be formed at home where the new divisions have been created. The peace strength of the army will be 15,833 officers and men. The Forty-second Division will have a peace strength of 15,878.

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the new regular units. This would enable the War Department to take into the regular service some general officers of National Guard origin, it is understood, to command substantially the same units which were commanded in France. In the case of the New York Division, to be located at Camp Upton, it is regarded as probable that Major-Gen. John P. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division, will be offered command of the new regular division to carry that designation.

The following list shows the new designations of the army and the war time divisions from which they were taken in order to preserve traditions. Except in the case of assignment of regular regiments merely the number and other insignia of the units is retained, the personnel to be supplied later by recruitment. The recruiting area of each division also is shown, the first seven to be nation wide in composition.

First Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged as now organized.

Second Division (Camp Dodge, Iowa), unchanged.

Fourth Division (Elkhart, Ind.), unchanged.

Fifth Division (Panama), unchanged.

Sixth Division (Honolulu), unchanged.

Seventh Division (Philippine Islands, Alaska and Mexican border), unchanged except for additional infantry brigade attached. This is to be the 133d Brigade, colored, formerly of the Ninety-second Division, colored, and will be composed of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments.

Eight Division (Camp Devens, Mass.), unchanged.

Ninth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Tenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Eleventh Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Twelfth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Thirteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Fourteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Fifteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Sixteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Seventeenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Eighteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Nineteenth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

Twentieth Division (Pike, Ark.), unchanged.

# Anniversary Furniture Sale

Ludwig Baumann Will Start You Housekeeping on Credit Now

This is the great yearly sale you have been waiting for. Visit one of our three great stores, select your entire outfit at the greatly reduced prices—Open an account with your purchase—Pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

Convince Yourself by Comparison That This Is the House for Liberal Credit and Low Prices

Our Special 3-Room Outfit \$129 Pay for It \$17.75 Weekly

3-Room Outfit of Period Furniture \$298 Pay for It \$4 Weekly

4-Room Outfit of Period Furniture \$450 Pay for It \$6 Weekly

American Walnut Dining Room Suit (10 Pieces) \$369.84 Pay for It \$10 Weekly

Genuine Oak Rocker \$12.34 Cash or Credit

Open an Account With Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Linens, Curtains, Portieres, Comfy Beds, Mattresses, etc. It's your outfit at the sale prices.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 AT ALL THREE STORES.

AMERICA'S GREATEST FURNITURE HOUSE

144-146 WEST 125 ST. 35 to 36 ST. 8TH AVE. NEWARK

Do not confuse us with other stores, with similar names. WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES.

# PORTER ASKS CHANGE IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Recommends Creation of Special Corps of Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Lieut. Col. C. V. Porter of the Judge Advocate General's office submitted a statement today to the special committee of the American Bar Association embodying changes in the military justice system which he said would bring about improvement in administration of justice.

Col. Porter's main recommendation was the organization of a special and distinct corps of lawyers who would serve as judge advocates, one portion to serve the prosecution and the other the defense in courts-martial. He also recommended reduction in the number of members of a general court from thirteen to three or five and the assignment of counsel to the accused at the earliest possible moment.

Col. Porter has been a practicing lawyer for nine years and served as judge advocate with the army both in this country and France.

Major Andrew J. Copp, Jr., of the Judge Advocate General's office, said today that military justice had been administered, operated more swiftly, had more checks against miscarriage, and came nearer being perfect than did civil justice.

He submitted records of the courts-martial at Camp Sheridan while he was judge advocate there. Major Copp in civil life is a Los Angeles, Cal., lawyer, and before the war he was a California National Guard officer.

Boy Scouts to Celebrate Peace. The Boy Scouts of America are preparing to celebrate the signing of peace by procuring big piles of combustibles to make a bonfire on the night of the signing of the peace.

Col. John P. O'Ryan, commander of the new Sixty-ninth State Guard, announced yesterday that he had received a cable from Gen. Pershing which said: "One hundred and twenty-five regiments, first contingent of the Rainbow Division returning home, sails from San Francisco, March 29."

First Contingent of Rainbows Sails, Pershing Wires. The 16th Infantry, New York's Sixty-ninth, is on its way home.

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# MOVIE GRAFT SEEN THROUGHOUT CITY

Several Managers Named in Doyle Indictment.

Showing the wide spread of the net whereby Dr. William F. Doyle, head of the Bureau of the Prevention, is charged with collecting illegal fees from moving picture houses, it was learned yesterday that the managers of theatres in all corners of Manhattan Island are named in the indictment of Dr. Doyle. His three alleged co-workers as having "subscribed" to the Colonial Film Exchange, from which they never got any film. Among these managers are Samuel Block of the Heights Theatre on Wadsworth avenue, Maurice Neadles, interested in a string of East Side houses; Adolph Weiss, connected with a house in the far east Seventies; and Grant Anson of the Comet Theatre on lower Third avenue.

Anson says when he first subscribed to the exchange he thought it was a bona fide business proposition. The managers of the other houses could not be reached yesterday.

Abraham Levy, attorney for Dr. Doyle, yesterday notified Acting District Attorney Alfred J. Tully that he would apply to Judge Rosinsky on Monday for an order permitting him to inspect the Grand Jury minutes upon which the indictment was founded. Mr. Levy alleges that much of the Grand Jury evidence was illegal.

CHICAGO CAMPAIGN  
ENDS HILARIOUSLY  
Thompson, Sweetzer and Hoynes Claim Election.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Candidates for municipal offices at the election Tuesday, April 1, closed to-night their campaigns with a downtown carnival of noise and spectacles which, observers declared, had not been equaled in years.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican; Robert M. Sweetzer, County Clerk Democrat; and John H. Hoynes, State Attorney Democrat, running as independent Mayorality candidates, each claimed victory to-night by large majorities. Other candidates are John Fitzpatrick, Labor party; John M. Collins, Socialist; and Adolph Carr, Socialist Labor. Besides the Mayor thirty-five Aldermen and other municipal officers are to be elected.

Mayor Thompson has been assailed on his war record and also as a servant of public utility, which he denied. The public utility favoritism has also been the principal charge against Sweetzer, and both he and Thompson are charged by Hoynes with being machine candidates.

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# THE LAST CALL FOR

Old Clothing for the Refugees of Europe

Give your discarded clothing, bedding and shoes to the BROOKLYN CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS

For immediate shipment to the stricken people of Northern France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Macedonia, Albania and Palestine.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND

Ball Dresses, Collars, Straw Hats, Crutches, Feather Pillows, Clocks, Carpets, Toys, High Hats, Shoe Trees, Trimming for Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Crockery, Glassware

But nearly every other article of clothing, bedding and shoes outside of these will be of inestimable help to the suffering refugees.

Clothing Drive Ends Wednesday

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